Thiopurine methyltransferase (TPMT) genotyping to predict myelosuppression risk

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Abstract

Azathioprine (AZA), 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP), and thioguanine (TG) are thiopurine drugs. These agents are indicated for the treatment of various diseases including hematologic malignancies, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), rheumatoid arthritis, and as immunosuppressants in solid organ transplants. Thiopurine drugs are metabolized, in part, by thiopurine methyltransferase (TPMT). TPMT displays genetic polymorphism resulting in null or decreased enzyme activity. At least 20 polymorphisms have been identified, of which, TPMT *2, *3A, *3B, *3C, and *4 are the most commonly studied. These polymorphisms have been associated with increased myelosuppression risk. TPMT genotyping may be useful to predict this risk.

Clinical Scenario

Approximately 86-97% of patients have the TPMT *1/*1 (wild-type) genotype. [1] These patients have normal TPMT enzyme activity. Approximately 3-14% of patients have the heterozygous TPMT genotype and possess one TPMT variant allele. These patients may experience moderate to severe myelosuppression; therefore, thiopurine drug dose reduction may be warranted. [1] [2] The population prevalence of patients who have the homozygous TPMT variant genotype is low (approximately 1 in 178 to 1 in 3,736 patients). [1] However, these patients have the highest risk of developing severe myelosuppression, which may lead to life-threatening complications such as sepsis. [1][2][3] These patients may not be candidates for treatment with a thiopurine drug, or the drug dose should be reduced by at least 10-fold. [1]

Test Description

The TPMT genotype assay uses polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification followed by single nucleotide primer extension to detect the TPMT *1, *2, *3A, *3B, and/or *3C alleles. [4][5] The TPMT genotype assay requires a whole blood sample.

Public Health Importance

Thiopurine-induced myelosuppression can result in increased morbidity, hospitalization and/or treatment discontinuation. [6][7] Myelosuppression increases an individual’s risk of developing an infection and sepsis. [8][9][10][11] The incidence of mild leukopenia is approximately 5-25%. [12] Rare, but severe leukopenia can develop suddenly and unpredictably in approximately 3% of patients. [13] A 27-year analysis showed that AZA contributed to the incidences of myelosuppression in 5% of patients. [10] Over an 18-year period, 2% of patients with IBD experienced 6-MP-induced leukopenia that resulted in hospitalization. [14] The incidence of myelosuppression occurred more frequently during the first eight weeks after treatment initiation, and was more likely to occur with a higher drug dose. [14][15] It should be noted that while the TPMT genotype test may predict myelosuppression risk, the test should not replace complete blood count (CBC) monitoring to detect myelosuppression during treatment with thiopurine drugs. [2][16] Given that TG carries the risk of myelosuppression [17], CBC monitoring is also necessary for this drug.

Published Reviews, Recommendations and Guidelines

Systematic evidence reviews

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) concluded that “there is currently insufficient evidence regarding the effectiveness of determining TPMT status prior to thiopurine treatment in terms of improvement in clinical outcomes and incident myelotoxicity in comparison with routine monitoring of full blood counts and adverse events.” [2]

Recommendations by independent groups
Analytic Validity

Other groups

Guidelines by professional group

Evidence Overview

Analytic Validity

- A systematic review of published literature was conducted to determine the characteristics of the TPMT tests. [23] The literature evaluated TPMT tests in patients with various ethnicities (e.g., Caucasians, Asians, and African Americans). The patient population analyzed was non-specific; healthy volunteers, those with medical conditions that require thiopurine (e.g., acute lymphoblastic leukemia, IBD), children, and adults were included. The results showed that there are eight different ways in which the TPMT genotype tests can be performed, and no single "gold standard" method for comparison has been accepted. Overall, the TPMT genotype tests had a lower sensitivity and a higher positive predictive value (PPV) in comparison to the TPMT phenotype test. Furthermore, there was a wide range of sensitivity, specificity, PPV and negative predictive value (NPV), which could be due to the variety of genotyping methods. Additionally, these ranges were derived from evaluations of genotype testing methods compared with various reference standards that included both genotyping and enzymatic tests.

- Sensitivity: 55-100%
- Specificity: 94-100%
- PPV: 67-100%
- NPV: 76-100%
Clinical Validity

- Patients with homozygous TPMT (inactive) genotype who are treated with conventional doses of thiopurines have 100% likelihood of developing severe myelosuppression.[1] The odds ratio (OR) of developing leukopenia is 18.60 (95% CI = 4.12-83.60).[2]
- Approximately 30-60% of patients with heterozygous TPMT genotype experience severe myelosuppression when standard doses of thiopurines are administered.[1] The OR of developing leukopenia is 4.62 (95% CI = 2.34-9.16).[2]
- Approximately 6-11% of Caucasians have the heterozygous TPMT genotype, and 0.03% have the homozygous variant TPMT genotype.[24][25][26][27] Southeast Asians and Japanese have a lower rate of the heterozygous TPMT genotype (1.2-2%) and homozygous variant TPMT genotype (<1%).[28][29]
- Concordance between TPMT genotype and phenotype vary in the published literature. One study showed that approximately 43% of IBD patients who possess one TPMT variant allele had increased TPMT enzyme activity.[30] In another study, the correlation between TPMT phenotype and genotype was 99% amongst patients with IBD who were treated with AZA.[31]

Clinical Utility

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Clinical Considerations

- TPMT genotype status is not the sole reason for increased myelosuppression risk in patients who are treated with thiopurine drugs. Myelosuppression may be the result of drug-drug interactions with agents such as, but not limited to, allopurinol, mesalamine, metronidazole, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim.[24]

Links

- Pharmacogenomics Knowledge Base (PharmKB): Azathioprine
- Agency for Healthcare Research Quality (AHRQ): Thiopurine Methyltransferase Activity
- US Food and Drug Administration: Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labels

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Competing interests

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References


